

**GERMAN VERBS: PRIMITIVES AND THEIR
COMPOUNDS; AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE
MOST IMPORTANT REGULAR AND IRREGULAR
VERBS OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE, WITH AN
APPENDIX OF THE
COMMON COMPOUND VERBS USED IN THE
"CONVERSATIONAL LANGUAGE"**

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German Verbs: Primitives and Their Compounds; An Alphabetical List of the Most Important Regular and Irregular Verbs of the German Language, with an Appendix of the Common Compound Verbs Used in the "Conversational Language" by Benno Kirschbaum

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BENNO KIRSCHBAUM

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GERMAN VERBS:
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An Alphabetical List

of

the Most Important

REGULAR AND IRREGULAR VERBS

of the German Language

With an Appendix of the Common Compound Verbs

used in the

"Conversational Language"

their English Translation, Variation of Meaning, etc.

By

Benno Kirschbaum

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Philadelphia

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Benno Kirschbaum
1906

In Memoriam

Dem Andenken meines Bruders

ist dieses Buch liebevoll

gewidmet

PREFACE.

To the author's knowledge no volume of a similar character to this book of "German Verbs: Primitives and Their Compounds," exists to-day in the vast collection of text-books and dictionaries. The study of the German verb being at once the most important and the most difficult task in learning the language, the editor has had three chief aims in view in arranging this new list: (a) To afford greater facility in finding verbs at a glance; (b) to make the reading and the study of German easier by giving not one or two English definitions, but *all the essential equivalents*, as well as different shades of meaning; (c) to offer a *more systematic arrangement of compound verbs* than has hitherto been attempted, in which he thinks the especial value of the book is to be found, thereby grouping emphasizing relationships and distinctions and thus fixing them quickly and firmly in the memory. As an illustration of verbs frequently confused by students, differing as to form in their prefixes only, yet differing widely in meaning, may be mentioned *eindüden*, to imagine, picture something, pretend, and *ausbilden*, to improve, accomplish, cultivate, instruct; *dauern*, to last, continue, and *bedauern*, to pity, regret; *suchen*, to seek, scarch, look for, and *versuchen*, to attempt, try, taste; *schenken*, to present, bestow, accord, and *einschenken*, to pour in or out, etc.

The book contains the most important regular and irregular verbs with the most common verb-compounds. Attention has been called by markings to that peculiar class of verbs used and conjugated both *regularly* and *irregularly*, the meaning remaining the same in both forms; as, *senden, sendete, gesendet* and *senden, sandte, gesandt*, to send; and to that still more peculiar class, the meaning of which changes with the form; as, *wiegen, wiegte, gewiegt*, to swing or rock, and *wiegen, wog, gewogen*, to weigh.

It contains in its long list the *most important verbs only*. All are given alphabetically. To find a derivative or compound verb, the reader must look for the primitive verb in its alphabetic order. To furnish a

complete list of all German verbs and their compounds and the verbs from which compounds can be made would require at least five volumes each one double the size of this book, since German verbs can be formed from almost any noun, adjective, etc.

The terms used in translating them are founded upon the best authorities, as the most modern dictionaries have been carefully consulted. Certain marks employed signify whether a verb is, or can be used as, a transitive, intransitive, reflexive, or impersonal; whether it takes the genitive, the dative or the accusative; whether it requires *sein* or *haben* or both as auxiliary, and whether it is separable or inseparable. Certain other marks designated in the key show whether the irregular verb changes its termination in the present of the indicative and the imperative.

The verb-arrangement is independent of the key. Those who follow the key—which serves merely to explain the grammatical use and qualities of the verbs—and the notes, will find many useful and valuable hints to aid them whenever in doubt.

The past tense and the past participle are given with primitive verbs only, as the past tense and the past participle of the primitive part of the compound remains the same. There being no potential mood in German, the English subjunctive proper is given in the two verb tables at the end of the book as the equivalent of the German subjunctive. The note at the foot of each table calls attention to the latter's use for the potential.

There not being a uniform orthography throughout the German-speaking world, the orthography of the *modern daily newspaper* has been adopted, not too conservative as to the old nor too radical in the use of the new style of writing.

In order to fill the space allotted to the letter A in the list of irregular verbs a few compound verbs, such as *abbeissen*, *abreissen*, etc., are placed as primitive verbs; each of them will be found, however, under its respective primitive.

The author hopes this book will find a friendly reception wherever English and German are spoken and read and where the interest in the study of these two languages is growing, and that it may be always a helpful guide whenever it is consulted.

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KEY.

Verbs marked (*) are conjugated with **sein**, the other verbs take **haben**.

Verbs marked (* *tr.*) are used sometimes with **haben** and sometimes with **sein**. All the **transitive** forms of the verb take **haben** in the present perfect even though the **intransitive** form is used with **sein**.

Verbs marked (*sep.*) are **separable verbs**, the other prefixed verbs are **inseparable**.

Verbs marked (†) change in the second and third persons indicative present and in the imperative.

Verbs marked (*refl.*) are **reflexive verbs** or may be used as such.

Verbs marked (*gen.*) take the **genitive**. Verbs with the genitive are not now frequently used.

Verbs marked (*dat.*) take the **dative**.

Verbs marked (*acc.*) take the **accusative**.

Verbs marked (*imp.*) are **impersonal verbs**.

Verbs marked (*tr.*) are **transitive verbs**.

Verbs marked (*intr.*) are **intransitive verbs**.

Verbs marked (o.) are used sometimes with the **dative** and sometimes with the **accusative**.

NOTE.

The **HEAVY TYPED** verbs are **primitive** verbs, those placed below them are **compound verbs**.

The preposition **to** before a verb in many instances is omitted.

Verbs of different meanings and shades of meaning are divided by a (;) in the English text.

For verbs which cannot be found here, see list of regular verbs.

For **suggestions on compound verbs and hints on the conjugation of verbs**, see back part of this book.

For **complete table of irregular and regular conjugations in the active and passive voices, indicative and subjunctive moods**, see back part of this book.

Verbs, as a rule, are written with a small letter in German, unless they begin a sentence.

For the **qualities**, or some of the **qualities of a verb not found under compound verbs**, see **primitive** verb.

The **auxiliary verbs** and also the **modal auxiliaries** are given both under the **irregular** and **regular** verbs.

Any verb not found in its alphabetic order should be looked for under the compound verb from which the same is derived.

The **past tense** and the **past participle** are given in this book with the **original (primitive)** verb only; the past tense and the past participle of the compound verb remain the same as in the primitive verb.

The **irregular verbs** in this book are equivalent to the so-called **strong verbs** and the **regular verbs** to the **weak verbs** as found in the various grammars published at present.

Certain compound verbs, on account of their importance, have been inserted not only under their primitive verbs from which they are compounded, but also in their natural alphabetical order. Thus, verbs like **erscheinen, gebrechen, gerathen, verbinden**, etc., are given not only under **scheinen, brechen, rathen, binden**, but also under **E, V, G**. It is done with a view to more fully define their uses and synonyms and to illustrate better some of the primitive verbs.

PART I.

Alphabetical List of the Most Important
IRREGULAR VERBS

with a list of a number of their

“Compound Verbs”

Occurring in the conversational and idiomatic language, with their
English translations.